

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLII.—NO. 4

## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

ROBERT THEATRE.—THE THREE GUARDIANS.  
GERMANIA THEATRE.—CENTAURUS.  
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—UNDER THE GALLOIS.  
LYCEUM THEATRE.—BUTTS.  
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FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE AMERICAN.  
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TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.—VARIETY.  
TIVOLI THEATRE.—VARIETY.  
EAGLE THEATRE.—PANTOMIME, SANTA CLAUD.

## WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1877.

## NOTICE TO COUNTRY DEALERS.

The Adams Express Company run a special newspaper train over the Pennsylvania Railroad and its connections, leaving Jersey City at a quarter past four A. M. daily and Sunday, carrying the regular edition of the HERALD as far West as Harrisburg and South to Washington, reaching Philadelphia at a quarter past six A. M. and Washington at one P. M.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be cold and clear or partly cloudy.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY.—Stocks were strong and active. The principal business was done in Lake Shore, Delaware and Lackawanna and Michigan Central. Gold opened and closed at 107, with sales meanwhile at 107½ and 106½. Railway and government bonds were firm. Money on call loaned at 7 and 4 and 5 percent currency.

TRUE TO HIMSELF.—See poor Eph Horn's last joke.

THE OREGON ELECTIONAL MURDER is encouraging to stockholders in lunatic asylums.

THE ATTEMPT TO ORGANIZE AN INQUIRY, with telegraph operators for victims, was begun by Senator Morton yesterday.

THE BOARD OF TRADE decides that it will not be well for the city to sell its docks, and kindling-wood dealers are dependent again.

THREE HEADS DROPPED INTO the basket in the Comptroller's office yesterday, but their owners' boots were refilled in advance.

GOOD NEWS FOR FREEZING TRAVELLERS.—Mayor Ely has no doubt that the Albatross have power to compel the heating of street cars.

GOVERNOR HAYES THINKS "The Complete Letter Writer" does not sell as well in the South as it should. See our Columbia despatch.

IF THIS WORLD IS A STAR our despatch on "Combustible Stars" will awaken new interest in the orthodox theory of the end of all things.

CONSUMPTION.—If, as is alleged in "A Lottery Litigation," a stockholder in a lottery fails to get his own share of the money, what are the chances of a ticket-holder?

THE HEAD OF THE STREET Cleaning Department says that with sufficient money he could give us clean streets in twenty-four hours. Such a sensation would be cheap at any price.

AFTER THE SHAM BATTLE at Princeton yesterday the troops partook of an elegant collation, and yet there are people who say the American people have degenerated since the days that tried men's souls. If the shade of any old Continental viewed the proceedings after the battle yesterday he must have longed to come back and re-enlist.

THE INTERCOLLEGIATE CONTEST last evening was a very creditable exhibition of oratorical ability, and was encouraged by the presence of a good audience, including many distinguished men of letters and representatives of prominent colleges. We hope the interest in this annual competition may increase, and that next year may witness more competitors and even greater enthusiasm.

MR. HENRY is not to be laughed at after all. A gigantic system of mail robbery has just been discovered, of which we give full particulars to-day. The only fault which attaches to the postal officials is that the robbers could remove or cut open mail bags without the outrage being discovered. Business men would cheerfully submit to the small delay which would be caused by a careful system of checks in the handling of mail bags.

CARPET-BAGGERS IN CITY OFFICES.—Mr. Gerard introduced a bill in the State Senate yesterday requiring that all employees of the city government of New York shall be citizens of the State and city. It is a bill which ought to become law, chiefly because it will prevent bargains between city officers who have schemes to prosecute in Albany and members of the Legislature who have rural friends to provide for. The bill makes an exception in favor of engineers and of persons employed on the Croton Aqueduct.

THE WEATHER.—The lake region snow area extends southward as far as St. Louis, but the heaviest precipitation occurs around Lakes Erie and Ontario. Very light snow has fallen at a few scattered points over the region of low pressure in the Northeast, which is yet affected by the recent Gulf storm. In the Northwest another storm centre is moving toward the lakes via the Upper Missouri Valley. The pressure is decreasing rapidly in Dakota, and we may therefore look for the storm with its high winds and snow on or about next Saturday. A rise of temperature will probably start the ice in the Western rivers, and ice gorges may be looked for. The highest pressure is now in the Lower Mississippi Valley, and the lowest in Nova Scotia. Extraordinary cold prevails throughout the whole country. Yesterday morning the temperature was below zero at Washington, D. C.; Knoxville and Nashville, Tenn.; in the Northwest and in the St. Lawrence Valley, and very low along the Gulf coast. A sharp northerly wind prevailed on the Texas coast, due to the high pressure northward of that region. It is certain that another storm is developing in the Western Gulf, and will come within the area of observation in a day or so. We therefore warn our readers of that of the last storm, and it will be characterized by heavy rain and sleet in the Gulf States, and heavy snow and high winds as it advances northward. The storm which we predicted for the English and French coasts has already reached there, a gale prevailing at Holyhead. The weather in New York to-day will be cold and clear or partly cloudy.

## Mr. Wheeler's Views on the Political Situation.

The interview with Mr. Wheeler, which we printed yesterday, deserves attention not only because he is the republican candidate for Vice President, and has, therefore, a strong motive for gaining correct knowledge of the facts, but also because he was personally and conspicuously connected with Louisiana affairs in the winter and spring of 1875. It begins to look as if the decision of the Presidential contest will finally hinge on the votes of Louisiana, and Mr. Wheeler's former acquaintance with the politics and politicians of that State should enable him to form a better judgment of the immediate situation than any other Northern man who has not been on the ground to investigate the recent election. A great deal of the democratic argument rests on the former conduct of the noted, not to say notorious, Returning Board, but the action of that Board on former occasions is a subject which Mr. Wheeler has examined in an official capacity, and on which he was called to form a definite opinion. His present judgment is, therefore, likely to be respected by men of his own political party. And, after all, it is what the republican party thinks of the result in Louisiana that is likely to determine the action of the Senate upon the question in dispute.

Mr. Wheeler has no doubt that the republican candidates for President and Vice President are elected. He thinks that if the election had been fairly conducted in Louisiana Mr. Hayes would have carried the State by a majority of fifteen thousand. "In the five bull-dozed parishes," he says, "the very registration shows that these parishes belonged to the republicans," the evidence, as he explains it, consisting in the large preponderance of negro voters. Whether his premises support his conclusion is a question on which opinions will widely differ; but the important point practically is less whether his view is sound than whether his own political party will accept it and stand by it. If the majority of the Senate should act on it with unyielding tenacity Mr. Tilden will not be the next President, since there is no possibility of any man exercising that office whose title the Senate refuses to recognize. Mr. Wheeler is doubtless correct in saying that "the main fight will be over Louisiana," and, accordingly, everything which throws light either on the merits of that cardinal feature of the case, or on the view of it which the republican Senators will finally adopt and persist in, is of deep public consequence.

Mr. Wheeler expresses himself with vigorous emphasis in opposition to all talk or proposals of a "compromise," meaning by that word such a shaping of the controversy as would make Mr. Tilden President and himself Vice President. We suppose he thinks it a point of personal honor and fidelity to his associate on the ticket to express himself in this way; but there is nothing in his own history which binds him to take this ground. He is himself the author of the most noted political compromise in this generation; indeed "the Wheeler compromise" is his chief title to distinction. The compromise he brought about in Louisiana, by which the Governor was conceded to the republicans and the Legislature to the democrats as the wisest way to settle the disputed result of an election, is in singular contrast to Mr. Wheeler's present vehement denunciation of such a mode of settlement. "I do not believe," he now says, "that the suffrages of the American people can be made the subject of dicker or barter. What right have any men to forestall the constitutional settlement of the question by bargain, arrangement or compromise—call it what you will?" We do not see why this language is not precisely as applicable to the compromise which he effected in Louisiana in 1875 as to any other. Were not "the suffrages of the people" the subject of the "bargain, arrangement, or compromise" which the State of Louisiana accepted from him and which the country at large warmly indorsed? Of all the public men in the country Mr. Wheeler is the last whom we should have expected to find bitterly stigmatizing an attempt to settle an election difficulty by compromise.

Mr. Wheeler's Louisiana adjustment was a real compromise, a "dicker or barter," to borrow his own words, relating to "the suffrages of the people." But a result which should make Mr. Tilden President and Mr. Wheeler Vice President could not, in strict propriety of language, be called a compromise. It would be the necessary legal consequence of a failure of choice by the electoral colleges. It is the constitution which declares that the House shall choose the President and the Senate the Vice President when there is a failure to elect in the ordinary way. Both houses may yet become convinced that there was no legal election in Louisiana in November last, as the President declared in a message to Congress that he believed there was no legal election in that State in 1874. If there was no legal election it would be the duty of the two houses to refuse to count the Louisiana votes, and should it then be held that it requires one hundred and eighty-five electoral votes to make a constitutional majority the choice will be transferred to the House and Senate respectively by the force of the constitution, not as the result of a bargain. If the two houses should stubbornly differ respecting the votes of Louisiana the easiest solution would be not to count them at all, and each party could consent to this result with less sacrifice of pride than it could admit that its opponents had carried the State.

Mr. Wheeler denounces the attempts that have been made to asperse the honesty of the Louisiana Returning Board on evidence said to have been furnished by himself. He denies that he ever accused that body of fraud, and declares that the Louisiana report, which he signed in 1875, may be searched from end to end without finding any more serious charge against the members of that Board than a mistaken view of the law under which they acted. We have gone

through that report and find that Mr. Wheeler's denial is true. The minority report, signed by Messrs. Wheeler, Hoar and Frye, emphatically disclaimed any intention to impugn the motives of the Board. "Several of them," the report said, "had held high positions. Wells, the President, had been a large and wealthy planter before the war; had remained loyal throughout the rebellion, and had been true to his country when driven to the swamps and hunted." However inconsistent Mr. Wheeler may be on the subject of compromise, there is no inconsistency between the opinion he now expresses respecting the character of the Returning Board and that stated in the Louisiana report which he signed.

## Arctic Exploration—Captain Nares' Failure.

An article from the *Saturday Review*, reprinted in our columns, expresses some eminently just opinions on Captain Nares and his recent "hasty dash" at the North Pole. No person competent to judge, and disposed to express himself plainly, will differ from the *Review* in the opinion that this expedition ended in a most discreditable failure, and that Captain Nares personally is distinctly responsible for that result. Indeed, while the mistaken judgment of Captain Nares led him to give the greatest consequence to a part of his expedition which was not contemplated by his instructions as the most important part, the specific act of his may be named which rendered it impossible that even in that part his expedition should be successful. "The collapse of the expedition at a critical moment," says the *Saturday Review*, "was due to Captain Nares' decision on a question on which he was ill informed." He provided for the failure of his sledge expeditions by insuring that the men sent on them should be weakened and crippled with scurvy. And this he did by ordering that lime juice should not be included in the stores packed for those journeys—an order given, as it appears, in a mere spirit of arrogant ignorance. As for the primary purpose of the expedition—the attempt to reach the North Pole—that seems to have been regarded as a merely fictitious pretence; one of the traditions of Arctic explorations that Arctic explorers should laugh at quietly, as the ancient angurs were supposed to laugh with one another over the pretences of their science. It was a foregone conclusion with the expedition that the Pole could not be reached; "they were ready to believe at any moment," therefore, that their conclusion was right, and to give up altogether that feature of the expedition. This is not the spirit to which the British navy owes its great achievements; and we are disposed to believe that in the old times Captain Nares would have been welcomed home by a court martial. He commanded an expedition fitted out at great expense by comparison with other expeditions. He sailed away with a great flourish of promises, did absolutely nothing, and returned full of swagger, as if an utter failure could be hidden from critical observers by a dominating tone, and a strangely mistaken spirit of contempt for earlier explorers whose achievements were greater than his. For all this he is knighted, which seems to indicate that in the British navy it is not now thought desirable to establish high standards for service. Captain Nares' return seems, however, to have stimulated the spirit of Arctic discovery, though not perhaps in the most practical way. There is now about much crude suggestion on the subject in the nature of that made by Captain Hovgaard. This officer proposes to operate against the Pole on the McClellan system. He would choose a safe spot somewhere, intrench himself and wait for the enemy to turn up; wait till there was no ice, till the sun was bright and everything lovely in the high latitudes, which would evidently be a very great while. All the hardy explorers seem to come in groups near to one another, and all the fanciful ones are apparently subject to the same rule.

## The Powers of the Vice President.

In 1841, 1845, 1849, 1853, 1857, 1861, 1865, 1869 and 1873, as in every Presidential election since 1797, and including that, the official record states that, "the two houses of Congress being assembled, the certificates of the electors of the several States for President and Vice President were in their presence opened by the Vice President and delivered to the tellers, who, having read and ascertained the number of votes, presented to the Vice President a list thereof." That is to say, the Vice President has never, since the year 1793, assumed to do anything more than open the packages and hand them, without even himself looking at their contents, to the tellers, who represent the two houses.

In 1793, when General Washington was unanimously re-elected, the proceedings differed somewhat from all that followed. The record states that the two houses having assembled, the certificates "were by the Vice President opened, read and delivered to the tellers appointed for the purpose, who, having examined and ascertained the votes, presented a list of them to the Vice President." On this occasion, observe, the Vice President not only opened but read the certificates; but observe also, the tellers thereupon first "examined" them, and then "ascertained" the votes. The Vice President assumed no power to determine the character, the validity or the result of the votes.

In 1857 the vote of Wisconsin was not cast on the proper day. Inquiry was made whether it ought to be received. After debate in each house the report of the tellers recording it was adopted; but in the course of the debate the Vice President was bitterly accused of having assumed the power to decide, was arraigned by members of both parties, but he repeatedly and in the most emphatic language disclaimed having done so or believing himself to be possessed of any power except to open the certificates. He said that he "did not undertake to decide whether the vote of Wisconsin was a good vote or a bad vote," he disclaimed "having assumed on himself any authority to determine whether that vote or any other vote was a good or a bad vote." In the joint convention, when the objection was made, Mr. Jones, one of the

tellers, remarked, "I suppose, Mr. President, the proper way would be for the tellers to report the facts to the convention of the two houses, and let them decide." To which the Vice President replied at once, "The presiding officer so considers." In the debate which ensued after the two houses separated Mr. Seward said, "A misunderstanding exists in both houses of Congress whether the President of the Senate, acting as I hold, as the organ of the Senate, has not passed upon the question and counted the votes from the State of Wisconsin, and whether that may not be drawn into a precedent hereafter. I am one of that number who think that the President has not counted them." Mr. Douglas said, "I rise to state that in my opinion the tellers have no right to authenticate the certificate until the two houses have passed upon it as being a true count. Mr. Crittenden said 'that any member of either house has the privilege and right to object to the counting of a vote, and that it was competent for the Senate and House of Representatives alone to decide upon that objection.' Speaking of a supposed assumption by the Vice President to declare the vote, he said, 'It involves the privilege of determining a Presidential election and declaring who shall be President. I protest against any such power.' We might give a number of other citations, but it does not seem necessary at this time.

## War, if You Please, but No Reform.

Evidently Turkey does not mean to be reformed if she can help it; she does not mean to correct her administration in accordance with the political opinion of Europe if there is any alternative short of annihilation; and she will venture a little annihilation if it does not assume any more dreadful aspect than that of Russian artillery. At the same time she has no ineradicable objection to reform, provided always it is only Turkish reform, which has about the same relation to other reform as Brummagen jewelry has to the substantial production of workers in the precious metals. Turkish reform is a mild and amiable article, pleasant to a conservative people because it does not change anything and does not remove any of the good old abuses which honest Moslems delight in, and, above all, never sets up that arrant and horrible heresy that an infidel dog should have the same rights as a true believer. In fact the Moslems are fond of reform in that same abstract, absent-minded, inattentive way in which a certain Illinois major was fond of war until he discovered that the soundfunds on the other side fired real bullets. They like every kind of reform except that which reforms. This is the real meaning of the declarations they make in favor of reform at the same time that they refuse to adopt any one of the specific reforms proposed by the Conference of European statesmen.

It may be regarded therefore as certain that the Turks have determined to, accept the alternative, which clearly must be battle. It is the one point to their credit as a nation that they have never much objected to battle, and it is like a breath of their ancient spirit to see the alacrity with which they refuse to accept reform when they find that the alternative is no worse than that of facing in new battles an ancient enemy. There are some facts which encourage the opinion that the Turks desire a rupture with Russia now, from the notion that if war is the trump suit their hand is rather better at this moment than their opponents'. They are perhaps advised by British mentors that they must some day fight Russia on the very quarrel that is now open, and that the time can never come when the chances will be more promising for Ottoman success than now. Turkey has in hand at the seat of war a large army that the short war with Serbia has probably rather brought into real fighting trim than seriously shaken; while Russia seems to be at a real disadvantage in the condition of the army she has in Bessarabia, which, if current reports are true, is very likely to be beaten in its first battles. It is not unnatural, therefore, if the Sultan is advised to precipitate a collision which may speedily produce results that if they have no other effect will greatly strengthen him with his people.

## Crows Who Are Not so Black as Represented.

Our special despatch from Wyoming Territory will set at rest the fears aroused some time ago by the report that the powerful Crow Indians intended to fight the whites. The original scare was started by military officers, but to other members of the army the Crows have demonstrated their friendliness by placing nearly a quarter of their warriors under Terry and Crook, and against the Sioux. It seems that the braves of this friendly tribe were not exempted from the restrictions of the law forbidding the sale of ammunition to Indians, and as the Crows are not much more patient or forgiving than white men they naturally took offence and held informal indignation meetings, in which a great deal of aboriginal profanity was vented. Still more, the Crows have some little family difficulties to settle with the Cheyennes and other relatives, and such affairs consume as much time and energy on the plains as they do in good society, so these Indians have no time in which to be ugly to the whites. Mr. Countryman's letter, which accompanies our despatch, will be taken as conclusive by army officers and frontiersmen, so there is no possible excuse for further apprehension among civilians. It is to be hoped that the government will prove its appreciation of these faithful allies by removing the restrictions complained of. While hostile Indians cost us a million dollars apiece even when dead, it behooves us to take care of our few copper-colored friends who remain alive.

THE BURNING COAL MINE at Lyons Valley, Pa., threatens to involve in its destruction a vast amount of adjoining coal property. The efforts to stay the fire by turning the waters of Bear Creek into the mine have not resulted in checking its fury, as it is evident that the upper workings cannot be reached by the water until the lower levels are completely filled. The intense heat is rapidly generating inflammable gas from the coal seams and converting the mine into a furnace that constantly supplies its own fuel. We fear that a vast amount of damage will be done by this fire, but we have reason to congratulate the miners on their lucky escape from a horrible death.

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## PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Southern Pacific Railroad is being pushed. Mrs. Secretary Furb wears lace over black velvet. Tenynson wears blue spectacles and is shock headed. Robuses are now substituted for monograms on note paper. Mrs. Secretary Morrill wears violet, trimmed with pearl. The population of Berlin has doubled in seventeen years. "Timothy Titcomb" has made \$250,000 by his literary work. The population of Wyoming Territory has doubled in six years. Boston sleighs its thousands and New York its tens of thousands. The new city government swore in on the 1st and swore off on the 2d. Mrs. Secretary Robeson is fond of wearing black lace over rose-colored silk. At London weddings the frock coat is being abolished in favor of the dress coat. Sir Michael Shaw Stewart has been reappointed Grand Master Mason of Scotland. Jim Mac jammed a Nevada man up against a side scene until he had the Jim-jams. Burnah is becoming the rice granary of the world, and without any "protection." It is the want of motive, says George Elliot, that makes life dull and makes men feel old. A San Francisco man bought at a toy shop a violin which, from an inscription, appears to be 256 years old. A Cincinnati critic says that Maggie Mitchell's new character-part fits her like a glove. But Maggie is no longer a kid. Miss Emma Abbott, who refused to sing in tight, does not like to sing "As the hart panteth after the water brooks." Boston Globe, Jan. 1, 1877.—"The Vienna lager beer continues to be as popular as ever. As a healthful and invigorating stimulant it has no superior." Said a man in a street car yesterday, "Don't forget the baby; give my love to him." Said the other man, evidently a Londoner, "Eh, 'em, 'em, 'em." Hon. John Delano, of Washington, is on the way to Denver, accompanied by his family. He expects to take up his residence in Colorado and engage in the stock business. The San Francisco Chronicle does not believe that John Morrissey has all the honorable virtues and pleasant generosity which belonged to Bro. Hart's character of John Oakhurst. Norwich Bulletin.—"A woman," remarked a Preston official, "first loves a fast man, then a good man, and finally any man." Then his wife appeared in the doorway, and he went back into the cellar and began to spit up kindlings in an abject manner. At a recent private sale in Constantinople a Circassian girl of fourteen, with chestnut hair and blue eyes, brought \$200, Turkish; another of eighteen, who played the violin, brought \$150; a Georgian girl brought \$120, while a black girl, a good cook, brought \$35.

July.—Rector (just returned from a tour through Palestine)—Now, for instance, take the valley of the Jordan; it is really most interesting—in fact, I—Churchwarden Clodrusch (who has already stood about half an hour's scientific description of the tour)—Ah! it can be all very wonderful; and pray how might tannins be a look-in? 'em, 'em, 'em? Spectator.—"While in their different ways Dr. Newman and Mr. Maurice always leave you with a mind at peace, Mr. Martineau stirs you into ardor, exalts you into wonder, leads you into resolve, confutes your poor excuses, tears to pieces your wretched sophistries, convinces you of the reality of the spiritual life with which he is dealing, and yet is able to leave you with the feeling that rest is beyond the limits of this lower sphere, and that the nearest approach to it is the stretched wing on which the hovering soul is poised between the intervals of its flight."

Evening Telegrams.—Fable.—Once there was a Little Boy who was hard pressed by Robbers. He betook himself to a Cave in the Woods, where he crouched in Terror. A Philanthropic Hen, who was working at that time a Lay of her own, came every morning to the Cave and presented him an Egg, with the Compliments of the season. The Little Boy ate so many Biled Eggs that he became Bilious and sighed for a Change of Diet. So one morning he had Broiled Philanthropic Chicken for Breakfast. Moral.—Beware of doing too much of a good thing.

## LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

The London Bookseller has two columns of editorial praise of the art work in American chromes of flower groups and feminine figures. Two rival editions of Smith's big "Dictionary of Christian Antiquities" are already in press, both being reprints of the London edition. We do not hear of any rush to reprint Mr. William Morris' new poem, "The Story of Sigurd the Volsung and the Fall of the Nibelungen."

A Paris publisher has issued the oration on religious liberty delivered by Cardinal Latrunculus last summer. The latest French fantasy in illustrated publications is a book entitled "Les Va-na-pieds," illustrated with thirty engravings. Professor W. D. Whitney has written a valuable text book, "Essentials of English Grammar," which Messrs. Ginn & Heath, of Boston, will publish.

A splendid illustrated work on the "Wild Flowers of America," with colored plates by Sprague and letter press by Professor Goodale, of Harvard College, has been commenced in numbers by Hurd & Houghton. The great French encyclopedia of Larousse, entitled "Grand Dictionnaire Universel du XIXe Siècle," has been completed by the publication of the fifteenth volume. The price of the whole work is 525 francs, and the amount of matter it contains is more than double that of any existing encyclopedia of modern date.

M. Charles Livet has written and printed "Les Intrigues du Mohre et celle de sa Femme." Among books on the prolific subject of domestic economy forthcoming is "The Economical Cook Book; or, How to Prepare Nice Dishes at a Moderate Cost," which Albert Cogswell, New York, will bring out at the "moderate cost" of thirty cents. Macmillan & Co. have just ready Canon F. W. Farrar's sermons, entitled "In the Days of Thy Youth."

The Boston bookelling firm of Crocker & Brewster, which began business more than half a century ago, have just withdrawn from trade. Hurd & Houghton will publish their books, which include Andrews' Latin series, Robinson's "Palestine," Scott's "Commentary" and other solid works.

A posthumous addendum to Professor Agassiz's contributions to the natural history of the United States will soon be printed, illustrating the North American star fishes.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

Mr. Bandmann is playing "Hamlet" in Berlin. Rossi met with success in Brussels before Christmas. The Philharmonic Society have a public rehearsal at the Academy of Music on Friday afternoon. At the Prince of Wales', London, "Peril" is an over, whelming success. Strange title for a theatrical hit. The benefits in American theatres for the sufferers from the Brooklyn calamity still continue in the provinces.

Mr. Maurice Strakosch is gradually unfolding to public view the magnitude of his International Opera House scheme. Joe Jefferson seems inclined to settle in England permanently. He is engaged for the Princess', London, for next season. Adeline Patti reappeared in Moscow a fortnight ago as Dinorah, and the Russian public went into ecstasies over the performance.

A Boston critic says that Miss Palma's "main lack is a pleasing quality." Miss Palma sang at the "Hub," during the Esplanade concerts in the Athenian city. Speaking of List, Schumann once said of him, with a mixture of admiration and irony, "He is as brilliant as a flash of lightning; he bursts on you like the crash of thunder, and he leaves behind him a strong smell of sulphur."

The Grand Opera, Paris, has prepared for the winter season a series of four masked balls, which promise to be marvellous for display and brilliancy. M. Halanzer has engaged for the series the celebrated Johann Strauss, of Vienna, as conductor of the orchestra.

Mr. Theodore Thomas has a public rehearsal for his third symphony concert at Steinway Hall this afternoon. The programme will consist of Mozart's symphony in G minor, sonnettes for string orchestra, glady; Bargie's overture to "Medea," and Schumann's symphony, No. 3, in E flat.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

From All Parts of the World.

THE CRISIS IN THE EAST.

Turkish Obstinacy a Cause of Surprise in England.

THE PROSPECT DARKENING.

A Ministerial Crisis Expected in Turkey—Midhat Pacha Threatens to Resign.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN DENMARK.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

London, Jan. 4, 1877.

Most people here are somewhat disappointed at the rather unexpected turn which affairs have taken in the East, and the newspapers devote lengthy editorials to the subject. Those journals which have steadily defended the Porte seem to be confounded at its stubborn obstinacy and regard the situation as almost hopeless.

THE FALL MAIL GAZETTE OF TURKISH OBSTINACY. The *Fall Mail Gazette* yesterday afternoon in a leading article said:—"We have good reason to believe that the outlook Eastward is at least as dark as the telegrams make it appear. We were not prepared for the thoroughgoing obstinacy of the Turkish attitude. Even if the Turks desire a rupture with Russia it was unnecessary for them to almost court general denunciation by rejecting everything. They might simply have presented counter proposals which General Ignatieff could not accept. On the other hand, it may be that, having determined to fight rather than submit to more onerous demands, the Ministers think it will serve them best with their own people to reject all menace of interference in one word. And then we hear that General Ignatieff is instructed to listen to no counter proposals at all. If so, the next session of the Conference will probably be the last, and by the end of the week Lord Salisbury will be on his way home."

WHAT THE TIMES SAY. The *Times*, in a leader this morning, thinks there is a bare possibility that the Porte may yield, though the prospect is certainly not cheering. All hope of peace need not be abandoned, even should the Conference break up to-day; but Turkey would then have to buy peace at a higher price than is now asked.

THE EASTERN SITUATION CONSIDERED GRACE IN PARIS. A telegram from Paris says that Prince Orloff, the Russian Ambassador, had a lengthy interview with M. Jules Simon yesterday. The Eastern situation is considered very grave. A Cabinet council, under the presidency of Marshal MacMahon, has been summoned.

WHAT IS THOUGHT IN BERLIN. A Berlin despatch says notwithstanding the serious turn affairs at Constantinople have taken, no immediate rupture is apprehended. It is quite certain Midhat Pacha is ready to fight if he must, and that the Russian government does not wish to fight unless they think it unavoidable. It is expected the negotiations will continue while the weather renders war all but impossible. Even the departure of the delegates to the Conference would leave matters unchanged, as negotiations might be continued by the Ambassadors. What will happen in spring or toward the end of winter is a different question.

THREATENED MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN TURKEY. A Constantinople despatch dated January 2, and coming by way of Vienna, says that in consequence of the great influence brought to bear the agreement of the Turkish Cabinet council is less complete than before. Midhat Pacha, the Grand Vizier, threatens to resign, and there is a possibility of a Ministerial crisis.

HOPING AGAINST HOPE. A despatch from Constantinople dated yesterday says the plenipotentiaries do not appear to have abandoned hope that a rupture may yet be avoided. Midhat Pacha when visiting the German and Italian ambassadors on Tuesday adopted a somewhat more conciliatory tone. At the present moment it is believed the Porte at the sitting of the Conference to-morrow will not give a formal refusal to the demands of the Powers.

RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE SITUATION. The Russian Telegraphic Agency has a despatch dated St. Petersburg, Wednesday afternoon, stating that the Porte's refusal is considered certain, and General Ignatieff has telegraphed to Sebastopol for the Imperial yacht Herakle.

TRUMPET WILL, CONCEALS NOTHING. A correspondent at Vienna telegraphs that the Turkish Cabinet council to decide on the Porte's answer was held on Tuesday. On Wednesday the Turkish Ambassador in Vienna called at the Foreign Office, and communicated a telegram from the Porte according to which Turkey is unable to accept the basis upon which the proposals of the Powers are drawn up.

RUSSIA AND SERBIA. A despatch from Belgrade says Russia is unwilling to enter into any engagement directly with Serbia. This is considered a concession to Austria. All Russian armies in Serbia have been ordered to join the army at Kischineff.

ROMANIA AND THE CROW. It is reported from Pesth, on good authority, that the Roumanian government, in consequence of the receipt of warlike news on Tuesday, have revoked their orders for restoring the army to a peace footing.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE ROMANIAN JEWS. It is very probable that the Austrian government will take decisive steps with regard to the ill treatment of the Jews in Roumania, as some of the sufferers are Austrian subjects.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT IN DENMARK. A special despatch from Copenhagen says the first railway accident in Denmark involving loss of life has occurred between Horsens and Aarhus. A train conveying 100 laborers to clear a snow blockade ran off the track. Nine persons were killed and thirty severely hurt. The injured suffered greatly from cold and the difficulty of sending assistance to them.

## THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN ENGLAND.

The *Fall Mail Gazette*, in its financial article yesterday, says:—"Demand for accommodation in open market to-day has been slightly better in connection with the requirements of the approaching settlement in comest, but the supply of money continues abundant and the distribution of dividends on the funds next Saturday will considerably augment unemployed balances. Already the rate for bills has begun to give way, the ruling terms for choice three months' bills ranging from 1¼ to 1½, while loans on deposits of government security were obtainable at about ¼ a 1."

## A LONG ISLAND FRACAS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

SAG HARBOR, Jan. 3, 1877. C. W. Payne, President of the Village Trustees, was assaulted and stabbed about the head and shoulders by J. Johnson, to-day. Johnson accused Payne of lying, and the latter attempted to eject him from his store. Payne was seriously but not fatally injured. Both parties are prominent in social and literary circles. No arrests have yet been made.

## SHOCKING TRAGEDY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

LANCASTER, Ohio, Jan. 3, 1877. Mr. Henry Creighton, of Bloom township, was murdered by his wife yesterday afternoon. The woman is crazy, and after killing her husband with a revolver, she made the work sure by chopping off his head with an axe.

## A RAILROAD ELECTION.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 3, 1877.